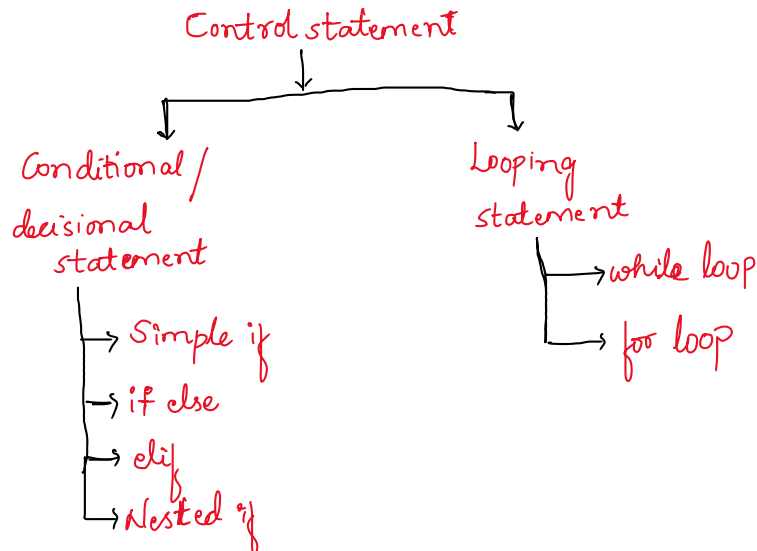


Day-20

Control Statement:

--- It is used to control the flow of execution.

Types:



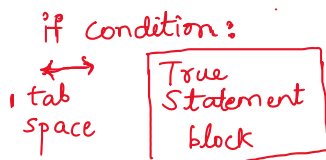
Conditional statement:

--- It is used to control the flow of execution based on conditions.

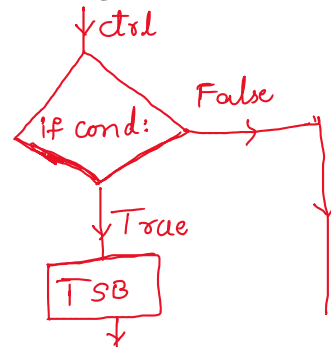
1) Simple if:

--- It is a keyword which is used to check the condition and it will execute the statement block if the condition is True. It will ignore the statement block if the condition is False.

Syntax:



Flow diagram:



Programs:

#Simple if

#WAP to check whether the number is even.

'''

num=int(input('Enter the number: '))

if num%2==0:

print(num,'is even')'''

#WAP to check whether string has exactly 5 characters in it .

'''

s=input('Enter the string: ')

if len(s)==5:

print(s,'has exactly 5 characters in it')'''

#WAP to check whether the number is greater than 200 .

'''

```
num=int(input('Enter the number: '))
```

```
if num>200:
```

```
    print(num,'is greater than 200')'''
```

#WAP to print the square of the number if the number is multiple of 3.

'''

```
num=int(input('Enter the number: '))
```

```
if num%3==0:
```

```
    print(num**2)'''
```

#WAP to check whether the character is Uppercase .

'''

```
s=input('Enter the character: ')
```

```
if 'A'<=s<='Z':
```

```
    print(s,'is uppercase')'''
```

2) if else:

--- It is an advance version of simple if. It will execute the True statement block if the condition is True. It will execute the False statement block if the condition is False.

Syntax:

if cond :

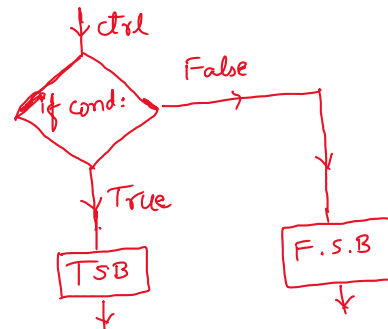
↔

True
Statement
block

else:

False
Statement
block

Flow diagram:



Programs:

#WAP to check the given data is float or not.

'''

```
data=eval(input('Enter the data: '))
```

```
if type(data)==float:
```

```
    print('given data is float')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('given data is not float')'''
```

#WAP to check whether the string is palindrome or not

'''

```
s=input('Enter the string: ')
```

```
if s==s[::-1]:
```

```
    print(s,'is palindrome')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print(s,'is not palindrome')'''
```

#WAP to check whether the given character is vowel or not.

'''

```
s=input('Enter the character: ')
```

```
if s in 'aeiouAEIOU':
```

```
    print(s,'is vowel')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print(s,'is not vowel')'''
```

#WAP to check whether the given data is single valued datatype or not.

```
'''
data=eval(input('Enter the data: '))
if type(data) in [int, float, complex, bool]:
    print(data,'is SVDT')
else:
    print(data,'is not SVDT')'''

'''
data=eval(input('Enter the data: '))
if type(data) == int or type(data) == float or type(data) == complex or type(data) == bool:
    print(data,'is SVDT')
else:
    print(data,'is not SVDT')'''
```

#WAP to check whether the given integer is 3 digit number or not.

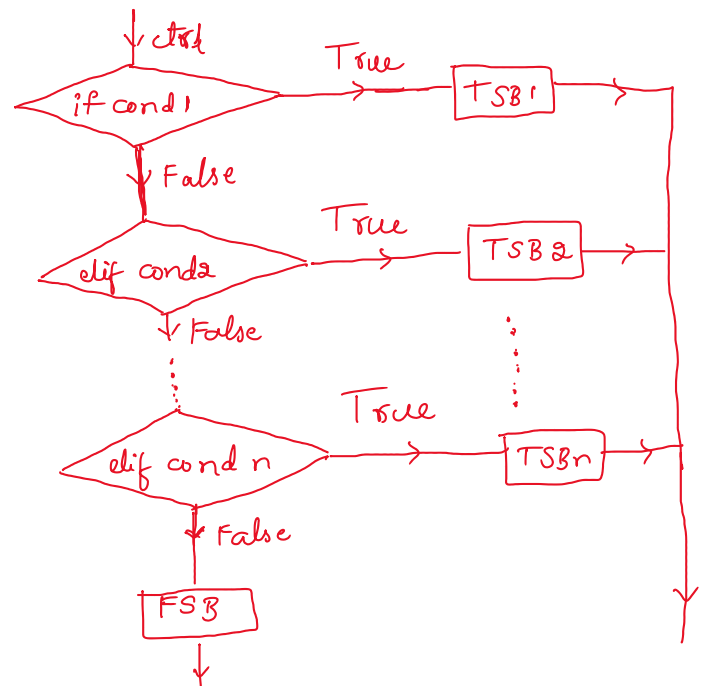
```
'''
num = abs(int(input('Enter the number: ')))
if 100<=num<=999:
    print(num, 'is 3 digit number')
else:
    print(num,'is not 3 digit number')'''
```

- 3) **elif** : Whenever we want to check multiple condition and execute multiple statement block of each and every condition then elif is used.

Syntax:

```
if cond1:
    TSB1
elif cond2:
    TSB2
...
elif condn:
    TSBn
else:
    FSB
```

Flow Diagram:



Programs:

#elif

WAP to find the relation between two integers.

```
'''
num1=int(input('Enter the number1: '))
num2=int(input('Enter the number2: '))
if num1>num2:
    print(num1,'is greater')
elif num1<num2:
```

```

    print(num1,'is lesser')
else:
    print(num1,'is equal to',num2)"""

```

WAP to check whether the character is uppercase or lowercase or digit or special characters.

```

"""
ch=input('Enter the character: ')
if 'A'<=ch<='Z':
    print(ch,'is uppercase')
elif 'a'<=ch<='z':
    print(ch,'is lowercase')
elif '0'<=ch<='9':
    print(ch,'is digit')
else:
    print(ch,'is special character')"""

```

WAP to check whether the given integer is single digit or two digit or three digit or more than 3 digit

```

"""
num=abs(int(input('Enter the number: ')))
if 0<=num<=9:
    print('single digit')
elif 10<=num<=99:
    print('two digit')
elif 100<=num<=999:
    print('three digit')
elif num>999:
    print('more than 3 digit')"""

```

WAP to find the greatest among 4 numbers

```

"""
a,b,c,d=int(input('Enter the num1: ')),int(input('Enter the num2: ')),int(input('Enter the num3: ')),int(input('Enter the num4: '))
if a>b and a>c and a>d:
    print(a,'is greatest')
elif b>a and b>c and b>d:
    print(b,'is greatest')
elif c>a and c>b and c>d:
    print(c,'is greatest')
else:
    print(d,'is greatest')"""

```

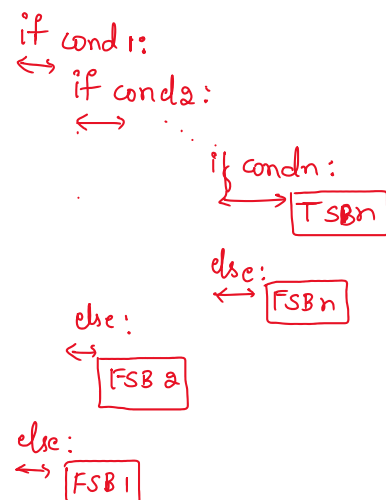
4) Nested if:

--- Whenever it is necessary to check a condition before another condition we use Nested if.

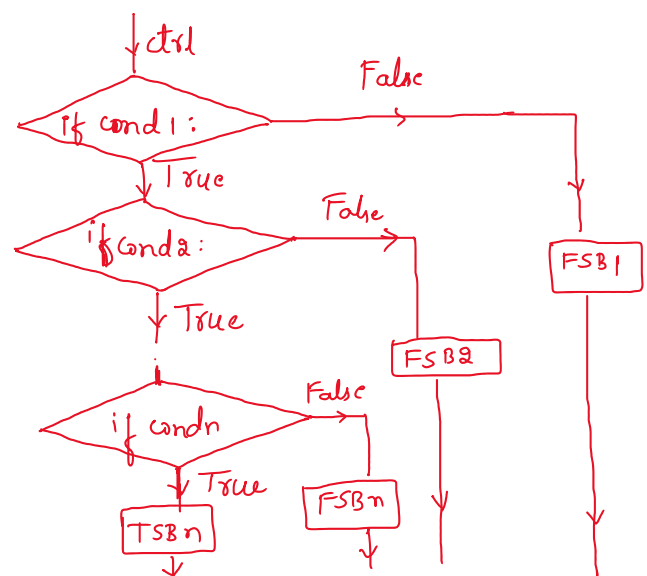
Or

Condition inside a condition is referred as Nested if.

Syntax:



Flow diagram:



Programs:

Programs:

#Nested if

#WAP to check whether the given character is vowel or consonant.

```
'''
ch=input('Enter the character: ')
if 'a'<=ch<='z' or 'A'<=ch<='Z':
    if ch in 'aeiouAEIOU':
        print(ch,'is vowel')
    else:
        print(ch,'is consonant')
else:
    print(ch,'is not alphabet')'''
```

#WAP to login to the instagram by entering the proper username and password.

```
'''
username='__seclusive__'
password='saku@123'
un=input('Enter your username: ')
if un == username:
    pw=input('Enter your password: ')
    if pw == password:
        print('Login Successful')
    else:
        print('Incorrect password')
else:
    print('Invalid username')'''
```

$a=20$
 $b=10$
 $c=30$

↪ if $a > b$: $20 > 10$ ✓
 $a > c$: $20 > 30$ ✗
 print('a is greatest')
 else:
 print('c is greatest')
 30
else:
 if $b > c$:
 print('b is greatest')
 else:
 print('c is greatest')
 30

WAP to find the greatest among three numbers.

```
'''
a,b,c=int(input('Enter the num1: ')),int(input('Enter the num2: ')),int(input('Enter the num3: '))
if a>b:
    if a>c:
        print(a,'is greater')
    else:
        print(c,'is greater')
else:
    if b>c:
        print(b,'is greater')
    else:
        print(c,'is greater')'''
```

Assignment:

WAP to find the greatest among four numbers.

Day-21

Looping Statement:

--- It is also used to control the flow of execution by executing the same set of instructions again and again.

Types:

- While loop
- For loop

1) While loop:

--- It is used to execute the same set of instructions again and again until the condition become False.

Note: There are 2 mandatory / compulsory things in while loop


```
'''
num = int(input('Enter the number: '))
i=2
while i<=num:
    print(i)
    i=i+2'''
```

WAP to print the number from n to 1.

```
'''
num = int(input('Enter the number: '))
i=num
while i>=1:
    print(i)
    i=i-1'''
```

WAP to reverse the given number without typecasting.

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
res=0
while n>0:
    rem = n%10
    res = res * 10 + rem
    n = n//10
print(res)'''
```

#WAP to print the sum of n natural numbers.

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
out = 0
i=0
while i<=n:
    out = out + i
    i = i + 1
print(out)'''
```

#WAP to print the product of n natural numbers.

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
out = 1
i=1
while i<=n:
    out = out * i
    i = i + 1
print(out)'''
```

WAP to print the every single character in a string.

```
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
i=0
while i< len(s):
    print(s[i])
    i+=1'''
```

Handwritten notes for reversing a number (321) without typecasting:

Initial number: 321

Step 1: $res = res * 10 + rem = 0 * 10 + 3 = 3$

Step 2: $res = res * 10 + rem = 3 * 10 + 2 = 30 + 2 = 32$

Step 3: $res = res * 10 + rem = 32 * 10 + 1 = 320 + 1 = 321$

Final result: 321

Handwritten notes for summing natural numbers (n=3):

Initial value: $i=0$

Step 1: $i=0$, $out=0+0=0$

Step 2: $i=1$, $out=0+1=1$

Step 3: $i=2$, $out=1+2=3$

Step 4: $i=3$, $out=3+3=6$

Final result: 6

Day-23

Continuation of while loop programs,

WAP to extract the integers from the list.

```
l = [2.3, 24, 7+9j, 63, 'hello']
i=0
out=[]
while i< len(l):
```

len(l)=5

Handwritten notes for extracting integers from a list:

Initial list: $l = [2.3, 24, 7+9j, 63, 'hello']$

Step 1: $i=0$, $l[0]=2.3$ (not an integer)

Step 2: $i=1$, $l[1]=24$ (integer, add to out)

Step 3: $i=2$, $l[2]=7+9j$ (not an integer)

Step 4: $i=3$, $l[3]=63$ (integer, add to out)

Step 5: $i=4$, $l[4]='hello'$ (not an integer)

Final result: $out = [24, 63]$

```

out = []
while i < len(l):
    if type(l[i]) == int:
        out = out + [l[i]]
    i = i + 1
print(out)

```

1	1 < 5: ✓	l[1] == int: ✓	[] + [24]	out = [24]	i = 1 + 1 ⇒ 2
2	2 < 5: ✓	l[2] == int: X	—	—	i = 2 + 1 ⇒ 3
3	3 < 5: ✓	l[3] == int: ✓	[24] + [63]	[24, 63]	i = 3 + 1 ⇒ 4
4	4 < 5: ✓	l[4] == int: X	—	—	i = 4 + 1 ⇒ 5
5	5 < 5: X	—	—	—	—

out = [24, 63]

Practical proof:

```

l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
i = 0
out = []
while i < len(l):
    if type(l[i]) == int:
        out = out + [l[i]]
    i = i + 1
print(out)

```

Or

```

l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
i = 0
out = []
while i < len(l):
    if type(l[i]) == int:
        out.append(l[i])
    i = i + 1
print(out)

```

WAP to extract uppercase, lowercase, digits and special characters separately into 4 different variables.

```

s = input('Enter the string: ')
uc = ""
lc = ""
dig = ""
sc = ""
i = 0
while i < len(s):
    if 'A' <= s[i] <= 'Z':
        uc = uc + s[i]
    elif 'a' <= s[i] <= 'z':
        lc = lc + s[i]
    elif '0' <= s[i] <= '9':
        dig = dig + s[i]
    else:
        sc = sc + s[i]
    i = i + 1
print(uc)
print(lc)
print(dig)
print(sc)

```

SakshiR@1234\$^

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

i = 0 s[0] = 'S' uc = uc + s[i] i = i + 1 ⇒ 0 + 1 ⇒ 1
 = '' + 'S'
 uc = 'S'

i = 1 s[1] = 'a' lc = lc + s[i] i = i + 1 ⇒ 1 + 1 ⇒ 2
 = '' + 'a'
 lc = 'a'

i = 7 s[7] = '@' sc = sc + s[i] i = i + 1 ⇒ 7 + 1 ⇒ 8
 = '' + '@'
 = '@'

i = 8 s[8] = '^' dig = dig + s[i] i = i + 1 ⇒ 8 + 1 ⇒ 9
 = '' + '^'
 = '^'

Output:

Enter the string: SakshiR@1234\$^
 SR

akshi
1234
@\$^

WAP to find the sum of integers in the tuple.

```
t = eval(input('Enter the tuple: '))
add = 0
i = 0
while i < len(t):
    if type(t[i]) == int:
        add = add + t[i]
    i = i + 1
print(add)
```

Output:

```
Enter the tuple: (10,2,3,40,True,'bye')
50
```

len(t) = 5

<i>i</i>	<i>0 < len(t)</i>	<i>type(t[i]) == int :</i>	<i>add += t[i]</i>	<i>i = i + 1</i>
<i>0</i>	<i>0 < 5 : ✓</i>	<i>t[0] == int ✓</i>	<i>add + t[0]</i> <i>0 + 10</i> <i>add = 10</i>	<i>i = 0 + 1</i> <i>i = 1</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>1 < 5 : ✓</i>	<i>t[1] == int ✗</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>i = 1 + 1</i> <i>i = 2</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>2 < 5 : ✓</i>	<i>t[2] == int : ✓</i>	<i>add + t[2]</i> <i>10 + 40</i> <i>add = 50</i>	<i>i = 2 + 1</i> <i>i = 3</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>3 < 5 : ✓</i>	<i>t[3] == int ✗</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>i = 3 + 1</i> <i>i = 4</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>4 < 5 : ✓</i>	<i>t[4] == int ✗</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>i = 4 + 1</i> <i>i = 5</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>5 < 5 ✗</i>			

add = 50

From Uppercase to lowercase conversion:

```
ord('A')
65
ord('a')
97
chr(97)
'a'
chr(ord('A')+32)
'a'
chr(ord('A')+32)
'a'
chr(ord('B')+32)
'b'
chr(ord('C')+32)
'c'
```

From Lowercase to Uppercase conversion:

```
ord('A')
65
ord('a')
97
chr(ord('a')-32)
'A'
chr(ord('b')-32)
'B'
chr(ord('c')-32)
'C'
```

WAP to convert all the lowercase alphabet from the string to uppercase alphabet.

```
s=input('Enter the string: ')
out = ""
i=0
while i<len(s):
    if 'a'<=s[i]<='z':
        out = out + chr(ord(s[i])-32)
    else:
        out = out + s[i]
    i = i + 1
print(out)
```

Handwritten diagram showing the conversion of 'Hello .Guys' to 'HELLO GUYS'. Red arrows point from each lowercase letter to its corresponding uppercase letter, and the final output string is written below.

Output:

Enter the string: Hello Guys
HELLO GUYS

Toggle:

--- Converting from lowercase to uppercase and uppercase to lowercase and keeping the rest of the characters as it is in the string.

WAP to toggle the string.

```
s=input('Enter the string: ')
toggle = ""
i=0
while i<len(s):
    if 'a'<=s[i]<='z':
        toggle = toggle + chr(ord(s[i])-32)
    elif 'A'<=s[i]<='Z':
        toggle = toggle + chr(ord(s[i])+32)
    else:
        toggle = toggle + s[i]
    i = i + 1
print(toggle)
```

Output:

Enter the string: Python Is The Champion 21*^\$^#\$
pYTHON iS tHE cHAMPION 21*^\$^#\$

WAP to find the product of all the float numbers present at the odd index in a given list.

```
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
prod = 1
i = 0
while i<len(l):
    if type(l[i])==float and i%2!=0:
        prod = prod * l[i]
    i = i + 1
print(prod)
```

Output:

Enter the list: [2.3,4.6,7.1,6.2,8.5]

28.52

4.6 * 6.2

28.52

Enter the list: [True,4.6,7.1,6.2,2+3j,'gm',2.6]

28.52

Day-24

For loop:

--- It is self-iterative loop.

Drawback of while loop :

- It requires index position of the values in collection to traverse but set and dictionary won't support for indexing.
- Initialization , condition and updation are mandatory in while loop.

Advantage of for loop over while loop:

- No need of Initialization and updation.
- It can be used of all the collection datatypes.

range(): It is used to create the sequence of integers between the given values.

Syntax:

range(SV,EV+1,updatation)

range(SV,EV- 1,updatation)

Range shortcuts:

- If updatation == +1
range(SV, EV+- 1)
- If SV == 0 and updatation == +1
range(EV+1)

Key points -- To print the range of values use typecasting.

range(1,10+1)

range(1, 11)

list(range(1, 11))

list(range(1, 11))

list(range(1, 11))

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

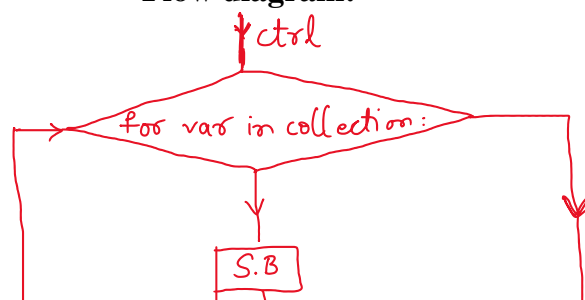
Syntax:

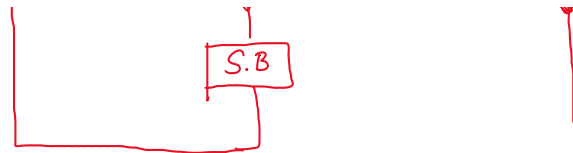
for var in collection :

↔

S.B

Flow diagram:





Programs:

```
'''
l = [10,2.3,6+7],78]
for i in l:
    print(i)'''

'''
for i in {1,7,4.5,45,True}:
    print(i)'''

'''
for i in {'a':10,'b':20,'c':30}:
    print(i)'''

'''
for i in range(1,7,2):
    print(i)'''
```

$l = [10, 2.0, 3.0, 40, 5.0, 60]$

$len(l) = 6$

count = 0

for i in l:
count += 1

Count = 0

= 0 + 1 = 1

= 1 + 1 = 2

= 2 + 1 = 3

= 3 + 1 = 4

= 4 + 1 = 5

= 5 + 1 = 6

Actual programs on for loop

To find the length of the given collection without using len() function.

```
c = eval(input('Enter the collection: '))
count = 0
for i in c:
    count += 1
print(count)
```

$[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]$
c

count = 0

count = 1

count = 2

count = 3

count = 4

for i in c: count += 1

10 in c: ✓ 0 + 1 = 1

20 in c: ✓ 1 + 1 = 2

30 in c: 2 + 1 = 3

40 in c: 3 + 1 = 4

50 in c: 4 + 1 = 5

WAP to extract vowels from the string.

```
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = ''
i = 0
while i < len(s):
    if s[i] in 'aeiouAEIOU':
        out += s[i]
        i += 1
print(out)'''
```

```
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = ''
for i in s:
    if i in 'aeiouAEIOU':
        out += i
print(out)'''
```

WAP to replace space by an underscore in a given string.

```
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
rep = ''
for i in s:
    if i == ' ':
```

```

        rep += ' _ '
    else:
        rep += i
    print(rep)"""

```

WAP to check whether the string is palindrome or not without using slicing.

```

s = input('Enter the string: ')
rev = ""
for i in s:
    rev = i + rev
print(rev)
if rev == s:
    print('palindrome')
else:
    print('not palindrome')

```

Handwritten explanation for the palindrome check:

s = 'appa'	for i in s	rev = i + rev	rev == s
i = 'a'	'a' in s: ✓	= 'a' + '' rev = 'a'	'appa' == 'appa'
i = 'p'	'p' in s: ✓	= 'p' + 'a' rev = 'pa'	
i = 'p'	'p' in s: ✓	= 'p' + 'pa' rev = 'ppa'	
i = 'a'	'a' in s: ✓	= 'a' + 'ppa' rev = 'appa'	

WAP to remove duplicates values from the list.

```

"""
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = []
for i in l:
    if i not in out:
        out.append(i)
print(out)"""

```

Get the following output

```

"""
Input : (12,3.4,'hello',8+9j,'python','bye',2.6,True)
Output : {'hello':5,'python':6,'bye':3}"""

```

```

"""
t = eval(input('Enter the tuple: '))
out = {}
for i in t:
    if type(i) == str:
        out[i] = len(i)
print(out)"""

```

Get the following output.

```

"""
Input : [12,'data',3.4,True,'science',3+7j,'engineer']
Output : {'data':'da','science':'se','engineer':'er'}"""

```

```

"""
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = {}
for i in l:
    if type(i) == str:
        out[i] = i[0] + i[-1]
print(out)"""

```

WAP to get the following output

```

"""
Input : 'ApPIE#23'
Output : {'A':a,'p':P,'P':p,'I':L,'E':e}"""

```

```

"""
s = input('Enter the string: ')

```

```

out = {}
for i in s:
    if 'A'<=i<='Z':
        out[i] = chr(ord(i)+32)
    elif 'a'<=i<='z':
        out[i] = chr(ord(i)-32)
print(out)"""

# WAP to get the following output
"""
Input : 'hai hello how are you'
Output : {'hai':3,'hello':5,'how':3,'are':3,'you':3}"""

```

```

"""
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = {}
a = s.split()
for i in a:
    out[i] = len(i)
print(out)"""

# WAP to get the following output
"""
Input : 'hello fellow coders'
Output : 'olleh wollef sredoc' """

```

```

"""
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = []
a = s.split()
for i in a:
    out.append(i[::-1])
print("".join(out)) """

```

```

# WAP to get the following output
"""
Input : 'abcabacbcc'
Output : 'a3b3c4' """

```

```

"""
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = ""
for i in s:
    if i not in out:
        c = s.count(i)
        out += i + str(c)
print(out)"""

```

⇒ Tracing

s = 'abcabacbcc'

i in s	if i not in out:	c = s.count(i)	out += i + str(c)
i = a	a not in '': ✓	c = 3	= 'a' + '3'
			out = 'a3'
i = b	b not in 'a3': ✓	c = 3	= 'b' + '3'
			= 'a3' + 'b3'
			= 'a3b3'
i = c	c not in 'a3b3': ✓	c = 4	= 'a3b3' + 'c' + '4'
i = a	a not in 'a3b3c4': ✗		= 'a3b3c4'
			out = 'a3b3c4'

What is perfect number?

--- If the sum of all the factors of a given number (excluding the number itself) becomes equal to the given number means , we can say the number is Perfect number.

WAP to check whether the given number is perfect number or not.

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
sum = 0
for i in range(1,n):
    if n % i == 0:
        sum += i
if sum == n:
    print('perfect number')
else:
    print('not perfect number')'''
```

Handwritten notes for n=6:

$n=6$

i in range(1, 6):

$6 \div 1 = 0 \checkmark$ $sum = sum + i$
 $= 0 + 1$
 $= 1$

$6 \div 2 = 0 \checkmark$ $sum = 1 + 2 \Rightarrow 3$

$6 \div 3 = 0 \checkmark$ $sum = 3 + 3 \Rightarrow 6$

$6 \div 4 = 0 \times$

$6 \div 5 = 0 \times$

$sum = 6$

\rightarrow perfect number

Day-25

Armstrong Number : We have to power each and every digit of the number by its length and add the value to a variable. If the added value becomes equal to the number itself means the number is armstrong number.

$153 \Rightarrow 1^{**3} + 5^{**3} + 3^{**3} \Rightarrow 1 + 125 + 27 \Rightarrow 153$

$s = '153'$
 $len(s) = 3$

$153 == 153$

WAP to find the given integer is armstrong number of not.

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
sum = 0
a = str(n)
for i in a:
    sum += int(i) ** len(a)
if sum == n:
    print('armstrong number')
else:
    print('not armstrong number')'''
```

WAP to extract key-value pair from the dictionary only if key is of string type.

```
'''
d = eval(input('Enter the dictionary: '))
out = {}
for i in d:
    if type(i) == str:
        out[i] = d[i]
print(out)'''
```

Get the following output

```
'''
Input : { 'M155': 'morning batch', 'E140': 'Evening batch', 'M9': 'weekend batch' }
output : { 'morning batch': 'M155', 'Evening batch': 'E140', 'weekend batch': 'M9' }'''
```

```
'''
d = eval(input('Enter the dictionary: '))
```

```

out = {}
for i in d:
    out[d[i]] = i
print(out)'''

```

Nested for loop:

--- It is a phenomenon where we write a for loop inside another for loop.

Syntax:

```

for var1 in collection:
    ↔ for var2 in collection:
        ↔ ... for varn in collection
            ↔ SB

```

Programs

```

for i in range(1,5):
    for j in range(1,4):
        print(i,j)

```

↓ →

for i in range(1,5): ①②③④

↖ ↗

for j in range(1,4): ①②③

↖ ↗

print(i,j) ⇒ output

Reason: First the variable will come to the outer for loop and takes a value from the collection and enters to inner for loop. Until all the values of inner for loop ends it will not go back to the outer for loop.

1 1
1 2
1 3
2 1
2 2
2 3
3 1
3 2
3 3
4 1
~~4 2~~
4 3

```

# Guess the following output.
'''
Input : [12,'python',2+3j,4.5,'bye',True]
Output : {'python':'o','bye':'e'} '''

```

```

'''
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = {}
for i in l:
    if type(i) == str:
        vowel = ''
        for j in i:
            if j in 'aeiouAEIOU':
                vowel += j
        out[i] = vowel
print(out)'''

```

[12, 'python', 2+3j, 4.5, 'bye', True]

for i in l: ↑

vowel = ''

for j in i: ↑

if j in 'aeiouAEIOU':

vowel += j

out[i] = vowel

Guess the following output.


```
'''
Input : [12,'python',2+3j,4.5,'bye',True]
Output : {'python':'pythn','bye':'by'} '''
```

```
'''
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = {}
for i in l:
    if type(i) == str:
        cons=""
        for j in i:
            if j not in 'aeiouAEIOU':
                cons += j
        out[i] = cons
print(out)'''
```

Guess the following output.

```
'''
Input : [12,'python',2+3j,4.5,'bye',True]
Output : {'python':'PYTHON','bye':'BYE'} '''
```

```
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = {}
for i in l:
    if type(i) == str:
        upper=""
        for j in i:
            if 'a'<=j<='z':
                upper += chr(ord(j)-32)
            else:
                upper += j
        out[i] = upper
print(out)'''
```

Day-26

Strong Number: If the number is equal to the sum of the factorial of individual digits, then we call it as Strong number.

$$145 = 1! + 4! + 5!$$

WAP to check whether the given number is strong number or not

```
'''
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
sum_fact = 0
a = str(n)
for i in a:
    num = int(i)
    fact = 1
    for j in range(num,0,-1):
        fact *= j
    sum_fact += fact
if sum_fact == n:
    print('Strong Number')
else:
    print('Not strong number')'''
```

$n \Rightarrow 145$

$a = \text{str}(n) = \underline{\underline{'145'}}$

for i in a:	num = int(i)	fact = 1	for i in range(num, 0, -1)	fact *= j
i = '1'	num = 1	1	for i in range(1, 0, -1) $\Rightarrow (1)$	fact = 1 * 1 = 1
i = '4'	num = 4	1	for i in range(4, 0, -1) $\Rightarrow \underline{4}, \underline{3}, \underline{2}, \underline{1}$	fact = 1 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 ...

```
print('Not strong number')
```

$i=5$

$num=5$	1	$\Rightarrow \underline{4}, \underline{3}, \underline{2}, \underline{1}$ $for\ j\ in\ range(5, 0, -1)$ $\Rightarrow \underline{5}, \underline{4}, \underline{3}, \underline{2}, \underline{1}$	$1 * 4 * 3$ $* 2 * 1$ $\Rightarrow 24 //$ $fact =$ $1 * 5 * 4 *$ $3 * 2 * 1$ $\Rightarrow 120$
---------	-----	--	--

$sum_fact += fact$
 $= 1 + 24 + 120$
 $sum_fact = 145 \neq n$

Patterns:

--- Using Nested for loop we print patterns.

Programs.

```
# Patterns
```

```
'''
```

```
***'''
```

```
'''
```

```
for i in range(1,4):
    print('*',end=' ')'''
```

```
'''
```

```
***
***
***'''
```

```
for i in range(1,4):
    for j in range(1,4):
        print('*', end=' ')
    print()
```

$\underline{1} \ \underline{2} \ \underline{3}$
 $for\ i\ in\ range(1, 4):$
 $\quad for\ j\ in\ range(1, 4):$
 $\quad \quad print('*', end=' ')$
 $print()$

$end = '\n'$

```

* * *
* * *
* * *
```

Day-28

```
'''
```

```
***
***
***
***
***'''
```

```
for i in range(1,6):
    for j in range(1,4):
        print('*',end=' ')
    print()
```

```
'''
```

```
'''
* * * * *
* * * * *
```

```
for i in range(1,3):
    for j in range(1,6):
        print('*',end = ' ')
    print()
```

```
'''
```

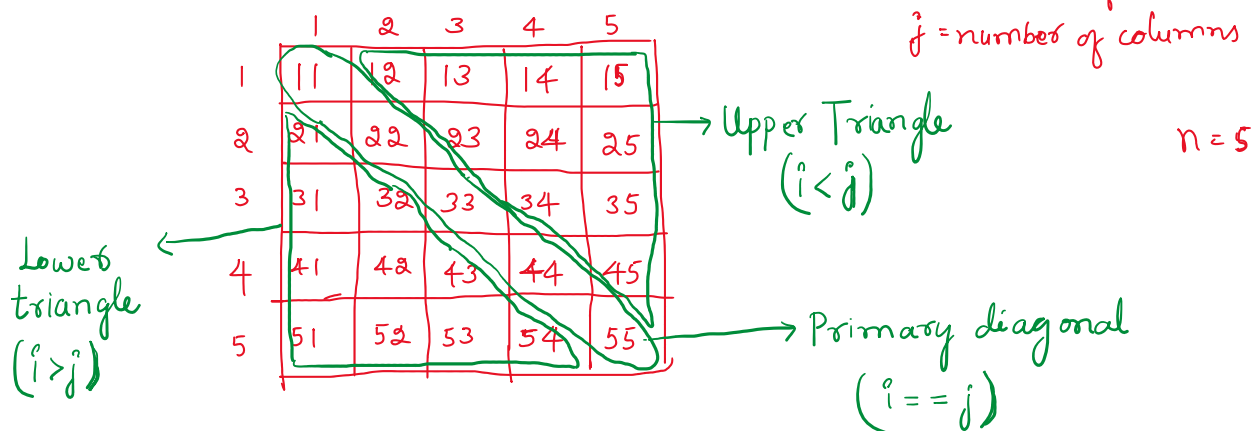
```
'''
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        print('*', end = ' ')
    print()
'''
```

• Printing patterns w.r.t primary diagonal.

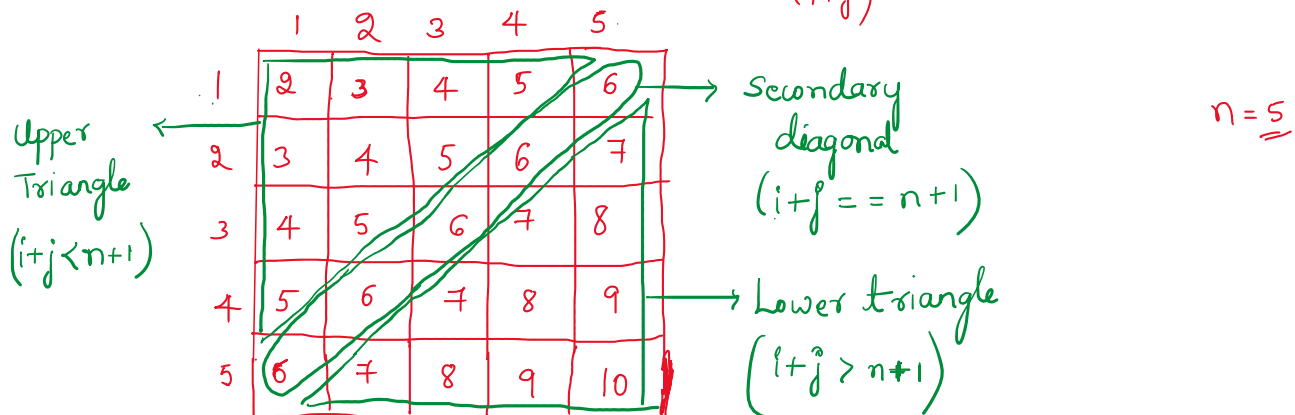
(i,j)

i = number of rows
 j = number of columns



• Printing patterns w.r.t secondary diagonal.

$(i+j)$



Programs:

```
'''
*
*
*
*
'''
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == j:
            print('*', end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ', end = ' ')
    print()
```

```
'''
@
* @
* * @
* * * @
* * * * @
'''
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == j:
            print('@', end = ' ')
        elif i > j:
            print('*', end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ', end = ' ')
    print()'''
```

```
'''
#### $
### $ &
## $ & &
# $ & & &
$ & & & &
'''
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i+j == n+1:
            print('$', end = ' ')
        elif i+j > n+1:
            print('&', end = ' ')
        elif i+j < n+1:
            print('#', end = ' ')
    print()'''
```

```
'''
10000
01000
'''
```

$n=5$ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 for i in range(1, n+1):
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 for j in range(1, n+1):
 if i == j:
 print('*', end = ' ')
 else:
 print(' ', end = ' ')
 print()

	1	2	3	4	5
1	*				
2		*			
3			*		
4				*	
5					*

```
00100
00010
00001
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if(i==j):
            print('1',end=' ')
        else:
            print('0', end=' ')
    print()'''
```

```
'''
* * * * *
*       *
*       *
*       *
* * * * *
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == 1 or i == n or j == 1 or j == n:
            print('*', end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ', end = ' ')
    print()'''
```

```
'''
*   *
* *
*
* *
*   *
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == j or i+j == n+1:
            print('*', end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ', end = ' ')
    print()'''
```

```
'''
*
*
* * * * *
*
*'''
```

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == n//2+1 or j == n//2+1:
            print('*', end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ', end = ' ')
    print()
```

```

    print()
'''

```

Day-29

```

'''
* * * * *
* *   *   *
* * * * *
*   * * *
* * * * *
*   * * *
* * * * *
* *   *   *
* * * * *
'''

```

```

n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i == 1 or i == n or j == 1 or j == n or j == n//2+1 or \
            i == n//2+1 or i == j or i+j == n+1 :
            print('*', end = ' ')

```

```

'''
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
'''

```

```

n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        print(j,end = ' ')
    print()

```

```

'''
1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5
'''

```

```

n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        print(i,end = ' ')
    print()

```

```

'''
1
1 2
1 2 3
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4 5
'''

```

'''

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i >= j :
            print(j,end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')

    print()
```

'''

```
23
23 24
23 24 25
23 24 25 26
23 24 25 26 27
```

'''

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    k = 23
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i >= j :
            print(k,end = ' ')
            k += 1
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')
    print()
```

'''

```
5
5 4
5 4 3
5 4 3 2
5 4 3 2 1
```

'''

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    k = 5
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i+j == n+1 or i+j > n+1 :
            print(k,end = ' ')
            k -=1
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')
    print()
```

'''

```
A B C D E
A B C D
A B C
A B
A
```

'''

```
n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
```

```

for i in range(1,n+1):
    k = 'A'
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i <= j:
            print(k,end = ' ')
            k = chr(ord(k)+1)
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')
    print()

```

```

'''
L M N O P
M N O P
N O P
O P
P
'''

```

```

n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    k = ord('L') + i -1
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if i <= j:
            print(chr(k),end = ' ')
            k += 1
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')
    print()

```

```

'''
* * *
*   *
* * * *
*   *
*   *
'''

```

```

n = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):
        if (i == 1 and 1<j<n) or (j == 1 and i>1) or (j == n and i>1 ) or i==n//2+1:
            print('*',end = ' ')
        else:
            print(' ',end = ' ')
    print()

```

```

'''
* * * *
*   *
* * * *
*   *
* * * *
'''

```

```

n = 5
for i in range(1,n+1):
    for j in range(1,n+1):

```



```

if j==1 or (i == 1 and j<n) or (i == n//2+1 and j<n ) or (i == n and j<n) or (j==n and i%2==0):
    print('*',end = ' ')
else:
    print(' ',end = ' ')
print()

```

Day - 30

Intermediate Terminations in Looping.

--- The process of terminating the execution of loop in between and make the controller come out of the loop is called as **Intermediate Terminations in Looping.**

Types:

- **Break**
- **Continue**
- **Pass**

1) Break:

--- It can be used only for looping statements , whenever the controller sees the keyword break it will immediately stop the execution and come out of the loop.

Example:

```

# break

#Example
'''
num = int(input('Enter the number: '))
for i in range(1,11):
    print(i)
    if i ==num:
        break '''

# WAP to demonstrate guess the number game.
'''
n = 123
while True:
    num = int(input('Guess the number! '))
    if num == n:
        print('Congrats! you guessed it')
        break
    elif num > n:
        print('Entered number is greater')
    else:
        print('Entered number is lesser')'''

# WAP to check the given string is having only lowercase or not.
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
for i in s:
    if not('a'<=i<='z'):
        print('It has other characters than lowercase')
        break
else:
    print('It has only lowercase character')'''

```

2) Continue:

--- Whenever we want to skip the current iteration or particular iteration we use continue keyword.

Example:

```
# Continue
'''
for i in range(1,11):
    if i==3 or i == 5 :
        continue
    print(i) '''

# WAP to extract all the given integers from list.
'''
l = eval(input('Enter the list: '))
out = []
for i in l:
    if type(i)!=int:
        continue
    else:
        out.append(i)
print(out) '''

# WAP to extract the special character from the string.
'''
s = input('Enter the string: ')
out = ''
for i in s:
    if 'a'<=i<='z' or 'A'<=i<='Z' or '0'<=i<='9':
        continue
    out += i
print(out) '''

# WAP to print 1 to 10 by skipping 3 and 8.
'''
i = 1
while i<=10:
    if i==3 or i==8:
        i+=1
        continue
    print(i)
    i+=1 '''

'''
for i in range(1,11):
    if i==3 or i==8:
        continue
    print(i) '''
```

3) Pass:

--- It is a keyword used to make any empty block as valid block.

Example:

```
# Pass
'''
a = 10
```

```

b = 20
if a>b:
    pass
print('hello everyone') '''

```

Functions:

--- It is a name given to a memory block where the instructions are stored and performing some specific task. By creating a function for one time we can use it for n time.

Why we need functions?

- We can reduce the number of instructions
- We can increase the efficiency of the code.
- We can avoid code repetition.
- Reuse the code for n number of times.

Types:

- Inbuilt functions
- User defined functions.

Inbuilt Functions.

--- They are the predefined set of instructions to perform specific task.

1) Utility functions: It is used for all datatypes.

Example: id(), type(), bool(), eval(), print()

2) Inbuilt function on String:

Example: upper(), lower(), swapcase(), replace(), capitalize(),title(),index(), count(), split(), join()

```

s = 'Python@123'
s.upper()
'PYTHON@123'
s = 'PYTHon@123'
s.lower()
'python@123'
s = 'PYTHon@123'
s.swapcase()
'pythON@123'
s = 'hello'
s.replace('l','b')
'hebbo'
s = 'pyTHon@123'
s.capitalize()
'Python@123'
s = 'hello my friends'
s.title()
'Hello My Friends'
s = 'hello my friends'
s.index('l')
2
s = 'hello my friends'
s.count('e')
2
s = 'hello my friends'

```

```

s.split()
['hello', 'my', 'friends']
s = 'hello my friends'
s.split('e')
['h', 'llo my fri', 'nds']
s = 'hello my friends'
s.join('1')
'1'
s
'hello my friends'
s = 'hello my friends'
s.join('1')
'1'
s
'hello my friends'
'8'.join('sakshi')
's8a8k8s8h8i'
' '.join('sakshi')
's a k s h i'
''.join('hello my friends')
'hello my friends'
s = 'hello my friends'
s.split()
['hello', 'my', 'friends']
a= s.split()
a
['hello', 'my', 'friends']
''.join(a)
'hello my friends'
s = 'hellomyfriends'
s.split()
['hellomyfriends']

```